TWO MORE ROADS INVOLVED.

Enginemen Walk Out on the Iowa Central and Manitoba.

A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE HELD.

President Perkins and the Strikers Fail to Reach an Agreement-Important Meeting of the Union Pacific Men To-day.

The Central Iowa Involved.

Mason City, Ia., March 17 .- Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The Central Iowa yards in this city now present a desolate appearance. Not to exceed a dozen cars are in the yards and there is nothing to disturb the dull monotony except the occasional whistle of a passenger engine. At 6 p. m. there is not a freight moving on the road, and the probability is that there will not be until matters are suitably adjusted. Yesterday Chief Engineer Tipton telegraphed Receiver Dudley at 10 a. m. they would refuse to pull "Q" freight after 6 p. m. Mr. Dudley received the message at Monmouth, Ill., and an swered to wait till he rrrived. Mr. Dudley ton arrived at Marshalltown at 6.30 p. m. on a special, but matters could not be adjusted. The first to leave his engine was Engineer McMain, who refused to pull out of Keithsburg. Engineer McGowan tied up at Oskaloosa and Engineer Stein at Brighton, on the eastern division. The Strong City branch is tied up at Marshalltown on account of having a "Q" car on the train. All trains headed for Marshalltown bad you "Q" cars when they went town had no "Q" cars when they went through here. The Marshalltown yards are through here. The Marshalltown yards are blockaded and three yard crews are hauling trains to Albion, Liscom and Dunning, set-ting them off on the sidetrack. The men are all quiet, but are determined at all hazards to stand by the brotherhood. The most friendly relations exist between the receiver and the brotherhood. Lodge No. 106, including a membership of 130, will meet to-morrow at Marshalltown, when it is thought that the engineers pulling passenger trains will de-mand an immediate settlement. As it is all passenger trains are running on time. Great ndignation is felt here at the action of Manager Stone of the "Q."

Manitoba Men Walk Out. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 17 .- The switch engineers on the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba road have struck on account of having to handle "Q" cars. The engineers went out at 10 to night. The whole system— 2,600 miles—is involved.

Missouri Pacific Men May Stay. St. Louis, Mo., March 17 .- An official of the Missouri Pacific road said to-day that the company had received assurances that their engineers and firemen will not go out unless a general strike is decided upon. The Mis-pouri Parific does not handle Burlington

A Conference To-Day. Judge Dundy's decision regarding the B. & M. injunction suit did not have the effect on

the Union Pacific employes that the public anticipated. The expected strike did not pecur, but it is not sure that it will not re is a disposition on the part of the men to avert it if possible, and a conference to be held to-day will decide the quection one way or the other. This meeting will comprise a delegation from the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods of the Union Pacific and the officers of that road, and will be held this afternoon. It is presumed that other grievances than that of handling the Burlington cars will be brought up, as it is known that ongineers and firemen on road engines living in Omaha have strong objections to running their engines over to Council Bluffs after leaving their trains on this side of the river, which has been the order of things since the Union Pacific moved the operating service to

A largely attended meeting of the engin-A largely attended meeting of the engin-cers and firemen connected with the various roads centering in Omaha was held at the hall at the corner of Douglas and Fourteenth streets last night. Judge Dundy's decision was considered and thoroughly debated. Letters were received from thirty-five differ-ent brotherhoods from all over the west, and every one of them were in sympathy and accord with the strikers. The interest in the gathering was heightened by the presence of gathering was heightened by the presence of delegates from many roads throughout the country, represented as follows: Four from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; two from the Fort Scott & Gulf; three from the Texas Pacific; two from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; three from the St. Louis & Iron Mountain; four from the Cincinnativille & Nashville; one from the Cincinnativille & Nashville; one from the Chick Missis. & Southern; two from the Ohio & Missis-sipppi; one from the Alabama & Great Southern: one from the New York, Lake Eric & Western, and one from Montreal, representing the brotherhood of Canada. All of these representatives brought messages of sympathy for the strikers, and assured them of co-operation in any move they may deem proper. The meeting was in session until long after midnight, and a plan of war fare was mapped out that will be followed to the letter if satisfactory arrangements are not arrived at by the conference to-day of brotherhood men and officials. At midnight last night everything was running smoothly on the Union Pacific, and

the men when spoken to said that no strike was anticipated, not for twenty-four hours

Must Haul Passengers Too.

Washington, March 17 .- It is rumored here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company has refused to allow the striking engineers to haul United States mail cars unless they also haul passenger and ex-

Vice President Smith's Position. CHICAGO, March 17 .- Vice President Smith of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe road when interviewed by an Associated press reporter in reference to the report from Washington that their road had refused to handle United States mail cars unless the striking engineers would haul their passenger cars also, stated that their contract with the United States government provided that they should carry mail on their passenger trains and that was the position now held by them.

The Santa Fe's Absurd Claim. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Postmaster General Dickinson having had his attention called to dispatches from Chicago quoting the vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to the effect that the contract of the road provides that mails shall be carried on their passenger trains and the Santa Fe company so holds, says the department directed the superintendent of the railway mail service who is at Chicago, to suggest to both sides in every one of these controversies that good citizenship and patriotic duty required them to meet on this fraction of common ground as to the regular and usual movements of the mails and this without going into the question of the right and power of the government in the matter. Every engineer and fireman promptly and cheerfully acquiesced, and placed at the sercheerfully acquiesced, and placed at the scr-vice of the scempanies or the government all the force needed. The com-panies all acquiesced in the sentiments with the exception of the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe system, whose engineers and remen have not only offered, but urged that they be permitted to serve the mails, and to serve them as regularly and promptly as usual. The management of the road argunder contract to do the service, but say that the mails shall not be forwarded unless the other business is also. unless the other business is also They claim extra compensation for doing what they are by contract and by duty bound to do and when help is offered to do it. Of o do and when help is offered to do it. Of ourse, there is no means for extra compen-lation and the head of the de-partment who contracted to pay t would be impeachable for incurring obligations in excess of appropriations. The company knows this and their demand is not in good faith and is absurd. The sovereign prerogative of eminent domain has been handed over to these corporations by the states on the ground of public necessity and other vast public aid has been given them and it would be well to ascertain whether there is anything

in law making the railroads post roads, or anything in their duty obligations to the public in return for the grant of governmental powers and subsidies. The effort which is made on the part of this company to compel the government to take other government business, or to force to officially ask, urge or endeavor utilize the patriotic offers of to officially ask, urge or endeavor to utilize the patriotic offers of men to engage in other than the govern-ment's service, will not succeed. The en-gineer and firemen offer to take out the mails and the company has no right, in view of the demands of the whole country, which is in-terested, to interiect a requirement terested, to interject a requirement to carry their other business. The attitude of the company is understood by the country and the responsibility for the consequences rests solely with it. I am cog-nizant of the rulings and decisions which have been maturing the past twelve years on the of the power of the government over its roads in such cases. The mails will go for-

The Strike at Kansas City. KANSAS CITT, Mo., March 17.-At 11:05 this morning a train on the Southern Kansas road pulled out of the depot manned by a non-brotherhood man. The regular Denver express on the Santa Fe was taken out at 11:25 by a brotherhood engineer. Chairman Carroll, of the union grievance committee, said a proposition had been received from the Burlington to take back 85 per cent of the engineers as individuals but not as brotherhood men. The division superintendent of the Burlington denies this. Fifteen Santa Fe men have already notified

the officials that they will be ready when called upon to return to work.

Brotherhood Engineer Myers took out the Colorado express on the Santa Fe on time at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock to-night. No freight is moving on the line. Chairman Hotchkins, of the Fort Scott Grievance committee, said this evening: "There will be no strike on the Fort Scott system for the present, and I am going home to-night." Santa Fe Men Notified.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17 .- Formal notice was issued from the headquarters of the Atchison road this afternoon giving the striking engineers and firemen until 4 p. m. Thursday, the 22d, to return to their engines. All men who have not reported for duty by that time will be considered no longer in the employ of the company. Cutting Down the Force.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17 .- An order was issued to-day by the Santa Fe management to heads of departments, station agents, etc., to at once reduce the pay rolls to the mininum by suspending every employe whose services were not necessary to protect the company's property. The company, it is stated, was obliged to take this step by reason of the unwise action of the majority of the engineers and firemen and as soon as the company is able to restore the operation of its road all will be reinstated in the service. Governor Martin and the railroad commissioners have been engaged in efforts to bring about a compromise of the

DENVER, Colo., March 17 .- The strike on the Santa Fe is not changed since yesterday. The company has been unable to get out any trains for two days and has had none in since yesterday.

In New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 17 .- A brotherhood engineer named Riley took a freight to San Marcial this afternoon. He gave as the reason that it was necessary for him to get home. The other men were indignant, but no violence was offered. The road re fuses to furnish anything for carrying the mails but a box car, and the mail clerks refuse to go out in that, saying that they can't mail in it. The coal mines at Gallup have shut down on account of the Atlantic & Pacific not being able to furnish cars. If the strike continues long the country will suffe

At El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., March 17 .- Owing to the strike on the Santa Fe road no through train on that road has left here since Thursday afternoon till 9 o'clock this evening, when a train was started east. Local passenger trains have run as usual. The strike interferes with the handling of freight to and from Mexico, but the Mexican Central engineers are being used in place of the Santa Fe engineers.

The Situation in Chicago. Calcago, March 17 .- The situation of the engineers' strike locally this morning remains unchanged. Officials at the Burlington strikers' headquarters say they have received no beyond that contained in the morning papers.

A Conference With Perkins. CHICAGO, March 17 .- A statement was printed here to-day to the effect that Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington grievance committee, had called on President Perkins and told him the strikers were willing to go back to work on the old terms if the company would promise to consider a schedule of wages later. Chief Arthur says the truth of the matter is that Hoge called on Perkins to see if some settlement couldn't be made. After some discussion Perkins said he was willing to pay the same rate paid by other roads, but they could not agree on the question of taking all the strikers back and the conference came to an end. Arthur said this showed that the engineers were willing and desirous of settling the difficulty and were making every honorable effort to that end. He added: "The last interview Mr. Hoge had with General Manager Stone, be fore I was called here, shows the conciliatory spirit of Stone. Mr. Hoge said to him he came with full power to settle the difficulty and avert a strike. As Hoge finished Stone jumped to his feet and exclaimed: 'Strike and be d—d.' With that the interview ended and I was called." this showed that the engineers were willing

and be d-d.' Wi' and I was called." At Lincoln,

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The flying rumors that have been affoat for two days that the Missouri Pacific engineers would go out at noon to-day did not materialize. A visit to the Missouri Pacific yards in the afternoon showed the yard engines busily at work and freights arriving and departing. A feverish ness was noticeable about the company's offices as though something might occur to mar the business aspect at almost any time. But if the Missouri Pacific engineers are feeling bad they did not show it.

Burlington matters at this point remain practically unchanged. The movements of reight have not materially changed and pas senger traffic remains as it has for a wee past. The company evidently needs a Paul Morton at this point to paint the succe the road in roseate hues. At the hall the brotherhood men passed the day discussing the outlook and enjoying the cigars furnished by friends in the city. The usual reports from different points were received. A count of way cars in the yards satisfied the men that there were no gains in the moving freight. A re port from Nebraska City stated that a switchman was running an engine on a train between that point and Lincoln. Ravenna reported engine No. 112 dead at that point with a leaky crown sheet. Crete reported 105 injured at that point. A report from Superior stated that engine 91 backed through the roundhouse there and fell on its side while reports from the Fairmont branch stated that business was nearly suspended on that line. The Painters and Decorators union No 71, of this city, sent up resolutions of sympathy and assistance to the boys to

Kansas City, March 17.-It has been as certained from a reliable source that Chairman Carroll, of the grievance committee, now in session in this city, is the author of the reported telegram from the general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, saying in substance that the Atchison would hold the Burlington sys-tem responsible for any damages to the for-mer company on account of the strike. Car

Eastern and Western Engineers. CHICAGO, March 17 .- The general grievance committees of the eastern and western roads entering Chicago will continue their sessions

Monday. As nearly as can be ascertained the eastern men have not yet given up their positions. They are handling Burlington reight cars and intend to continue to do so. The western roads, it is thought, want to go out, but cannot get the consent of the entire organization. It is undoubted that the comnitteemen have taken some action more than

they allow to be made public.
In addition to the seventeen Reading engiseers and firemen who deserted the Burling ton road yesterday, three more started for the east to-day claiming to be dissatisfied with their treatment by the Burlington commny.

The Logic of the Strikers. The BEE on several occasions has published nterviews with railway officials and business men as to what the effect on the B. & M. freight business would be if a general strike of locomotive engineers should occur. The position taken by nearly every one inter The position taken by nearly every one inter-viewed was that it would result in increasing the earnings of the B. & M. and the whole Burlington system. The Bez this morning adds another opinion. The restoration of railroad rates which was to have taken place on March 26 has been postponed until April 1. A BEE representative met Major D, S, Ban-riger, vice president of the Omaha Elevator and grain company. Be stated that he had called upon Superintendent Dickin-son, of the Union Pacific, and asked to be given cars for the transporto be given cars for the transpor-tation of a large quantity of grain to this point now purchased and in store all along the line of the Union Pacific. Mr. Dickenson replied that he was unable to furnish the ears: that they were very scarce and hard to

Major Barringer stated to Mr. Dickenson that unless he could ship his property before the restoration of rates it would involve

serious lo ss to hiscomsany.
"Supposing," said Mr. Dickenson, "that
our engineers should strike, what then?" "Then," replied the major, "the B. & M. will carry the grrin. The engineers by striking would throw much additional traffic into the "Q's" hands." Messrs, Himebaugh & Merriam report the same state of affairs

THE ERIE CANAL. How It Was Formally Opened for Business.

The Eric canal was begun July 4, 1817. and was finished October 26, 1825, says the Buffalo Courier. New York state, seventy years ago, had a population of not quite one-half of Buffalo's present

population. Wednesday at 10 a. m., October 26. the waters of Lake Eric were let into the canal at Buffalo, and the first boat, Seneca Chief, started on its trip to New York. The boat was an object of great interest to all as she made her way

through the canal. There were no telegraph in existence in those days, and the news of the great event of admitting the waters of the lake into the canal and starting the boat was communicated to the citizens of the state by the firing of cannon placed in a continuous line alodg the banks of the canal and of the Hudson river at intervals of eight miles, extending from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, a distance of 544 miles.

The moment the Seneca Chief entered the canal the first cannon was fired, and each cannon in succession roared out until the intelligence thus communicated reached New York at 11:20 o'clock, at which time a national salute was fired from what is now called Castle Garden. An acknowledgment that this intelligence had been received there was made by the same line of cannon back again to Buffalo. A grand canal celebration took place Friday, November 4, 1825. Many

the ceremonies. A subcommittee had been appointed by the common council of New York to invite a committee from each of the towns and villages on the line of the canal to unite with the citizens of New York in celebrating the event.

Six steamboats gayly decked with flags left Albany Thursday, November 3, having on board Governor De Witt Clinton and invited guests. boats had reached a point near Week awaken they were met by steamers from New York having on board the city's committee. The leading boat of the flotilla was hailed: "Where from and where bound?" The acting flotilla answered, "From Lake Eric and bound for Sandy Hook."

Arriving at New York they were greeted with the ringing of bells, martial music, and firing of cannon. arrangements being completed, the grand quatic procession left New York friday morning at 9 o'clock, November 4, and started down the bay. The fleet numbered thirty-seven boats. Two barges were decorated and festooned and festooned with evergreens and flowers, and were exclusively appropriated to and crowded with ladies elegantly attired. Mrs. De Witt Clinton was on

one of the barges.
At Sandy Hook Governor De Witt Clinton went through the ceremony o uniting the waters by pouring that of Lake Erie into the Atlantic. Two bar-rels of Lake Erie water has been brought from Buffalo on the canal-boat Seneca Chief, and were used for this occasion.

Fifty-one gold medals were struck off and sent to the different crowned heads of the world and eminent men; one was sent to Lafayette. There were also several hundred silver medals struck off, and a large number composed of block tin and white metal. The boxes containing the silver

medals were made from logs of cedar brought from an island in Lake Eric in the neighborhood of Buffalo.

The citizens of Buffalo were furnished with a keg of water taken from the ocean for the purpose of mingling it with the waters of Lake Erie. The keg was handsomely ornamented with the arms of the city of New York, over which were the words in letters of gold, "Nep tune's return to Pan," and under the same the words, "New York, 4th Nov. 1825." Upon the other side of the keg were the words: "Water of the At-

lantic. The Seneca Chief was fitted out in grand style. Two paintings were exe-cuted in Buffalo and sent with the boat to New York. One was a view of Buffalo harbor, a section of Lake Erie, Buffalo creek and its junction with the canal the whole representing the scene at the moment the boat started.

Two hours after the Seneca Chief left Buffalo by a novel craft followed and overtook her at Lockport. The boat was called Noak's Ark, and was stored with all sorts of animals. She had on board a bear, two eagles, two fawns, together with birds and fish of every description. There was also two In dians in native costume, all being pro-

ducts of the great west! The celebration of the completion of the canal was closed in New York Mon-day evening, November 7, with a great fete, which was presided over by De Witt Clinton.

De Witt Clinton was remarkable for his masculine beauty. He was upward of six feet tall, straight, large, robust, and finely proportioned, and said to be the finest looking man in the country. When De Witt Clinton and other commissioners explored the route for the canal the country was a comparative wilderness, and there was not a single house where the city of Rochester now

Mrs. G. Clang, of Stockholm, Sweden, is ninety-seven years of age. Having relatives in New London, Conn., she decided to visit them, and is now on the ocean en route to this country. She is traveling alone, and her courage in undertaking such a journey at her age is codsidered remarkable.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS. Cardiff Still Falls to Accept the Challenge of Killen.

THE FORMER AFRAID TO FIGHT. Kennedy Outshot By Randal-An swers to Inquiries On Sporting Subjects-Flashes From the Diamond-Miscellaneous.

Killen and Cardiff. St. Paul, Minn., March 16 .- [Correspond ence of the Brz. |-While John L. Sullivan has fallen from his high estate as champion of the champions in the pugilistic world, the question as to whether Pat Killen or Patsy Cardiff shall bear the title of "champion heavyweight of the northwest" is as far from settlement as ever. Cardiff continues to ignore Killen's challenge, and no amount of "roasting" in the newspapers will evidently bring him out. Killen continues through the newspapers, to launch broadsides at Patsy's much-cherished reputation, but this seems to have even offect. Killen will let his forfest stand for a few days longer and if it is not then covered by Cardiff, some of the eastern heavy-weights will be given a chance at it. It may be possible that Cardiff cannot find backing for \$1,000. I hardly think he himself or his partner, John Donaldson, either one, care about risking that amount of money on a sqare fight, as they are not that kind of sporting men, and when you hear of either being connected with a sporting event of any character, you can set it down as being i moral certainty that they are on the long end. In fact, I don't think either one of them would bet a dollar that Patsy could whip Tommy Miller, until after the thing had been "squared" with Tommy. That's the kind of sports they are, and people are pretty gener-ally getting on to the fact. Pat Killen, who

Smith, recently gave sparring exhibition through Illinois. Cardiff was in the habit o announcing from the stage each night that would give any one in the audience \$50 would stand in front of him four rounds. he would who would stand in front of him four rounds The first night they were in Pe oria this announcement was made from the stage and was accepted by some one in the audience. When the person who had signified his intention of earning Patsy's \$50 got up where Cardiff could see him, he beheld a man big enough to literally "eat up" an ordinary individual, and who, withal, looked to be no "sucker." The crowd was beginning to get warmed up with the expectation of seeing some genuine slugging, and shouts of approval for the big "unknown" were heard on all sides. This aroused Patsy's suspicions somewhat, and visions of a "ringer" floated through his brain. He held a hurried consultation with his colleague, Smith, and then stepped to the front of the stage and an-nounced that, as he was at that time making arrangements to meet Pat Killen, he could not afford to run any chances of injuring his hands, and that he would therefore be compelled to revoke the offer he had previously made, but that Smith would accommodate the pugilistically inclined gentleman if it was agreeable to the latter. The big fellow said it didn't make any difference to him, and he accordingle donned the mitts and squared off in front of Smith. The latter played with the big fellow, (who, by the way, didn't know a little bit about fighting) for a round or so, and then "put him to sleep." Well, you can imagine Patsy's chagrin when he saw what a "pudding" the big fellow was. When he came on for his set-to with Smith, he was greeted with such a pugilistically inclined gentleman if it was

has been to Peoria, Cardiff's old home tells a good story on Cardiff, who, with O. H.

previous to this strangers from all parts of the state—flocked to New York to see with Smith, he was greeted with such a storm of hisses for his cowardice that he will not be apt to forget it for some time and it is safe to say that Peoria will not be again graced by the presence of its former illustrious efficient for some time. trious citizen for some time. ON LOOKER.

> Randal Outshoots Kennedy. H. B. Kennedy and S. Randal shot a live bird match twenty-five birds to the man, modified English rules, for \$50 a side, at the gun club grounds yesterday afternoon, Kennedy allowing Randal eight dead birds. The Kennedy.... 11111 11011 11101 11101 01111-Randal 11111 11101 11101 11111 01111-23 After this they shot two five bird matches for \$10 a side, Randal winning both

> > Ouestions and Answers Novitintes, Sixteenth street-John L. Sullivan was born in Boston, October 15, stands 5 feet 101/2 inches in height and weighs 195 pounds in fighting condition. Kilrain wa

J. K. L., Breeders' Association—Maud S was fouled in 1864; Jay-Eye-See in 1878. J. R. Smith, South Omaha-You win. Tom Savers did second John C. Heenan in his

fight with Tom King. OMARA, March 10 .- Sporting Editor BEE: Please state in your Sunday ball column when the National league has also the American association.
S. M. Symmes. when the National league was organized,

League in 1876, Association 1881. Hastings, Neb., March 8.—Base Ball Editor Bgg: To decide a bet will you answer how many games did the Cleveland team win from the St. Louis Browns last One. Please answer in your sporting column all

the conditions upon which a ball player is credited with a base-bit? Your question is answered by rule 65 of association playing rule, although this sea-son when a runner is hit by a batted ball the batter must be credited with a base-hit. Please inform me how to get the percentage

of the different clubs in any league or asso-Divide the games won by the total number Please answer this question to decide a

wager: Who is the swiftest pitcher of the Omaha's new men-Lovett, Burdick, Cassian or Flynn? Give it up. Lovett, however, is said to be very speedy.

Maxey-You are wrong. A home run only counts for one hit in the averages. Can you state when the championship sea-

son opens! Flat Bat.
The Western association championship season will probably open about April 25. That question will be settled at the Chicago meeting next Tuesday. OAKDALE, Neb., March 17. - Sporting Editor

BEE: Can you give me the rapidity of the flight of the following named birds: the cagle, wild goose, wild pigeon and carrier pigeon! What bird is capable of the most rapid flight! Avis. Cannot answer as to the eagle. The wild goose travels at the rate of 60 miles an hour; the wild pigeon from 80 to 100, and the carrier pigeon anywhere from 70 to 90 miles. canvasback is supposed to be the most rapid flyer.

Flashes From the Diamond. Secretary Worley, at the meeting at Chi-cago next Tuesday, wills make a move in favor of a restoration of the four strikes

Manager Selee will be here Wednesday

evening next and the base ball "fans" are all The Sowders family will take a conspicu-ous part in base brill the coming season— Billy will pitch for the Bostons, while Len

will play with the Omahas, John with the St. Pauls and Dave with the Lima, Ohio, state eague club. Manager Selee, through the influence of eastern parties, has become much impressed with Campana's capabilities as a third base-man, and will entertain no offer for his pur-

chase. Doran will also be retained and given a fair trial. The National league championship season opens April 20. They will play 140 games. Secretary Worley is in receipt of a letter from Manager Watkine cancelling the games that were booked for the Detroits here on the 20th and 21st. This will be a disappointment to the local enthusiasts who were anx-lops to see what sort of a showing the new team would make against the world's cham-

J. D. McLaughlin informs the Ber base ball man that he has not signed with the C. E. Mayne's for the coming season. If he does not get a professional engagement he

will play with the Metz Brothers city league

Con Luced goes to Cheyenne to play ball Frank Bandle has not as yet closed with Fremont to take the management of their

team.

It is understood that Charles W. Rainey, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and the star pitcher signed by Penrose & Hardin for their city league team, has gone home to be married. Rainey is a prominent twirler, and it was through him that the American Express company team won the championship of New York city last season. He is very speedy, and it will be difficult to find a catcher to hold him. He is a nephew of ex-Congressman Rainey. man Rainey.

The salary list for the Minneapolis team amounts to \$15,900. Moore & Kepinger, of Council Bluffs, will organize a team for the Omaha City League. Their grounds will be at Lake Manawa.

Miscellaneous Sporting Notes. Budd Doble says se has a little mare, barely fourteen hands high, that will create a surprise in turf circles next season. She is a full-blooded Hambletonian and shows re markable speed. McHenry Johnson, the "Black Star," i traveling with "Devine's Allied Attractions."

A crow, almost wholly white, was shot by a boy named Gustave Andres, near Cut-off lake, yesterday. Edward Pyle, of Humboldt, this state, has sold to A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn stock farm, Kentucky, the bay mare Julia, by Happy Medium, dam, Lady Jenkins. She is a full sister to the celebrated Maxey Cobb.

Penrose & Hardin's patent ground traps will be used at the Kans. Abiline, April 11, 12 and 13. Kansas state shoot, at Frank Parmelee spent several days last week out on the legendary Elkhorn. By dint of hard work and the exercise of Job-like patience he managed to bag one poor old emaciated springboil and two mercauzers. "Air-hole" Billy Townsend is putting in

the day at Waubuncey lake. They say the mallards have come in there by the thousand. W. H. Skinner came down from St. Paul Minn., to shoot Johnny Hardin a 100 blue rock race for a century. Hardin distanced him. Score, 88 to 73. The Omaha Amateur Athletic club will

meet at Patsey Kirby's place, on North Sixteenth street, Thursday evening. Tommy Brooks, the Council Bluffs feather-weight, is spoiling for a fight. Colonel Beck, who brought him out, stands ready to back him to the extent of \$1,000 to fight any man in his class in this state or Iowa.

Tommy Miller is matched for a finish fight with George Siddons, to come off at Peoris Ill., sometime the latter part of this month. Arthur Rothery, who presides over a local

boxing academy, is said to be one of the most proficient tutors in the country. The Nonparcil athletic club is coming to the front as a patron of the manly art, and it occasionally varies its programme with a public entertainment. Last night they me at their hall, Seventeenth street, and M. Le roy and Dan O'Keefe held the boards for three well fought rounds. They were followed by Hinchey and Gatewood for a similar number, and then W. Kennedy and T. Kennedy gave an exhibition of the uses of the dumb-bell. E. Brides made a good showing with the heavy dumb bell, as did Mike Shannahan with the clubs. Tom Flinn and Will Kennedy wound up the show with a lively set to and let the sudience or roy and Dan O'Keefe held the boards for with a lively set-to and let the audience go away happy. The club is under the manage away happy. The club is under the management of T. Collops, president, and A. J. Shanning, secretary.

Y. M. C. A. Notes. The bible class this morning will study the sixth chapter of Romans. All young men in vited.

The gospel meeting will be held by Mr George R. Jenner, late general secretary at Kalamazoo, Mich., now financial agent of the building committee.

The question for debate at the lyceum meeting Tuesday evening will be: "Resolved that trade and commerce are moral benefits to mankind." The leading speaker on the affirmative will be W. G. Doane, on the negative W. S. Poppleton. Visitors wel-

The young men's meeting will be held or Thursday evening. All young men are urgently invited to attend.

The library committee desires to acknowledge with thanks the following books pre H. Norman; "The Old South and the New," by W. D. Kelley; "Palms," by D. A. Wasson; "Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race," by orenzo Burge,
Rev. T. M. House will deliver the next

lecture of the series of Plain Talks next Friday evening. His subject will be "Forces of Our Time." Tickets may be secured without charge by applying at the secretary's The members' reception on last Friday

evening tendered by the ladies of the North Presbyterian church passed off very suc cessfully. The receiving and social committee were active in receiving and introducing, making efforts to have all become acquainted. Besides the general social time, the entertainment was varied with refresh ments and a select programme well re-ceived and greatly enjoyed. The following is the programme:

About two hundred were present.

Some of the Men Who Defend the

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Rights of a People. Philadelphia Press: The personality of the public men of the Irish party may be of some interest to Americans. The personal idiosyncrasies of the professional politician here are as eagerly gloated over as are the peculiarities of olons of the United States at home. Ben Butler's artful eye has its prototype in the squeak of Jo Biggar's voice. Biggar is regarded with an affection amounting almost to love by the ma-jority of the Irish people. He is He is small and humped backed, and

is worth nearly \$1,000,000. He is a member of parliament, and his greatest distinction is his unvarying pertinacity. He has a voice that acts on the ear like a rusty buzz saw, and for the whole of last session he was a flaming menace and terror to any and every British statesman who attempted to get a bill through parliament. was the current supposition that Biggar never slept. He objected Biggar never slept. every possible measure that any man of British birth tried to pass. When all the other men of the Irish party were worn out with obstructing the busines of the house, and were asleep or had gone home utterly exhausted, the British members would spring to their feet with the hope of proceeding with the business of the house; but the objection of Jo Biggar was as inevitable as death. With a senile and gentle smile he would risem his seat at the critical point, beaming genially on his discomfitted opponents, and stop the measure. He was never caught napping. On one occasion, when the Irish members were fighting in a forlorn hope against overwhelming odds, old Jo Biggar, as he is familiarly called, arose and began an elaborate and profound speech, which consisted mainly of statistics of the most amazing length, breadth, and thickness, based or the exchequer report of the year 1841. He spoke in a hard, dry, rasping and metallic voice for four solid hours, until the speaker, in a fit of exhaustion, said testily: "I do not think I quite understand what the honorable gentleman

was saying. "Ah! that's too bad," said Mr. Biggar, sadly; "I'll have to begin all over again." He turned back and began his four hours' speech at the beginning, but be

fore he had uttered three sentences the

whole house arose in a body and rushed away. Notwithstanding these habits, Mr.

Biggar seems to be as popular as any member of the house, for he will take A VERY PEACEFUL PACEANT. member of the house, for he will take any amount of chaff, and he has a tongue

need description. His strongly marked

aquiline features, closely cropped beard

and remarkable black eyes are known

from one end of America to the other. He is by far the most popular man of the Irish leaders at present. When he walks

along the streets of Dublin, he is cheered

and the working people have more faith

in him than in all of theother leaders

combined, not excepting Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt is one of thee people, and

the risks he has run in the cause of

freedom make the punishment of such men as O'Brien and Blount seem puny

and absurd. Davitt's life will make a

wonderfully interesting book if he ever gets time to write it, but his time is

given up wholly to the cause.

A distinguished ancestor of Mr. Par-nell's was Irish, but he himself is half

English and half American, while his

accent is wholly American. It is cus-

tomary with the English caricaturist to

make him a heavy-bearded man with a

very pronounced "bulge" in the region

trary, Mr. Parnell is perfectly straight, little and muscular. He has a frank

and open manner, a direct way of look-

ing at a question, and is one of the few politiciaus who will talk for hours en-

tertainingly without touching a ques-

T. C. Healy, who is popularly known

as Tim Healy, is the man who once at-

tempted to overthrow Parnell's sway.

Parnell had put up Captain O'Shea for

Galway, and there had been a great

deal of talk in the opposition papers

about the preference which Mr. Parnell

exhibited for the society not only of

Captain O'Shea, but also Captain

O'Shea's beautiful wife. The rumor

turned out to be groundless, of course.

but Parnell put up Captain O'Shea as

member for Galway just at the time that

the rumors about Mrs. O'Shea and him-self were prevalent. He probably did

this as much to show his contempt of

such opinion as anything else. How-ever, Mr. T. C. Healy, backed up by Jo Biggar; endeavored to make out that

Mr. Parnell had made a grievous mis

take, and that he should no longer be

accepted as the head of the Irish party.

They hurried down to Galway, and

put up a man named Lynch in opposi-tion to Captain O'Shea. The papers got

out extras, and the streets of London

rang with the cry of "Split in the Irish party." Parnell was declared to be

overthrown, and Healy and Biggar were

declared the future leaders. The Times

and other tory organs exulted over the break in the Irish ranks, and so the

Twenty-four hours later Mr. Parnell

stepped off the train at Galway and sent

for Mr. Healy and Mr. Biggar, who

were working up the Lynch boom with terrific enthusiasm about town. Mr.

Paruell's interview with his rebellious

lieutenants lasted exactly five minutes.

He returned immediately to London,

but before he had been an hour on his

journey Mr. Lynch's candidature was

withdrawn. Messrs. Healy and Big-

gar returned humbly to Dublin and

Captain O'Shea was triumphantly elected to parliament. There has been no talk of a split in the Irish party since

that time, but the incident is an exam-

ple of the remarkable influence which

Parnell has over the men who work with

him in the cause of home rule. Healy

although impetuous and shortsighted, is

one of the best speakers in the house,

and has never wavered in his fealty to

Parnell since the time of the Galway

election. He is a middle-aged man, with a straggling beard, wears specta-

T. C. Harrington is a solid, pushing,

steady and methodical business man.

He is the secretary of the National

league, and he keeps every one of the

1,800 branches of that remarkable or

ganization under absolute control. His

face is strongly marked. He is slow

talent for organization and striking

business abilities have rendered his

services invaluable to his party in

its opposition to the British

turbs his equanimity, and he car-

ries so much of the business of the land

league in his head that it is commonly

said that if all the papers of that organ

ization were seized they would reveal

absolutely nothing to the British gov-

ernment in the absence of lir. Harring-

ton's well stored brain, and it is gener

ally thought that the arrest of that

brain would not be productive of very

William O'Brien is now in Paris re-

cuperating after his term of imprison-

ment in Tullamore jail. He is an en

thusiast, as all the world knows. His

life is given up to the big fight that is

now going on, and he is reaping the re-

ward of incessant labor. His health is

despite the warnings of h s physicians.

Personally the prominent Irishmen are the best of good fellows. They are

of the people, and without the astound-

ing airs and overwhelming pomposity

members of parliament. The average

English member is a tremendous snob

to strangers, but the Irishmen are all

The little red mites will infest the

hen house in countless numbers on the

approach of warm weather. The cheap-

est and most effective met od of getting

a quart of kerosene oil to three gallons

of strong soap-suds and sprinkle the

mixture wherever it can be applied. If

forced into the crevises wite a hand

force-pump it would be all the better.

rid of the vermin is to

amiabillity, pluck and good nature.

the tow-peny-ha'-penny English

shattered, but he keeps hard at work

gratifying results to the government.

and striking in his manners.

government. Nothing ever

His

cles and is decidedly nervous.

matter rested for one day.

of the waistband, whereas, on the

tion of state.

that is ready but never cutting.

Michael Davitt is too well known to Emperor William's Quiet Funeral a

Cause For Congratulation. "I CANNOT TAKE TIME,"

The Words Which Germany's New King Used to His Physicians-Interpreting the Royal Proclamation.

Cause For Congratulation. Comprighted 1888 by New York Associated Press.1 BERLIN, March 17.—The authorities—milltary and municipal-are unanimously congratulated by the press upon the circumstance that after one of the greatest public pageants ever seen there is no record of nocidents. Intense anxiety over the condition of Emperor Frederick already overpowers the impression of yesterday's somber magnifleence. In the highest official circles the question asked is not what the emperor's policy may, be, but how long he will live to disclose any policy. Wanton gossips attribute to him intentions to change the personnel of the government in opposition to Prince Bismarck. In reality, so far as the emperor has yet done anything, he has simply confirmed the official status everywhere. Nothing indicates any material change in the government or external or internal policy of Prince Bismarck. The emperor, though able to work continuously for several hours, works under a knowledge of his sentence of death, and that his doom is so near that it would be folly to try to modify the policy of his predecessors. His only diary consultations are with trusted friends of the chan-

cellor. Official audiences fixed for to-day were postponed on account of the emperor's absorption in preparation of state documents, He persists in working, against the advice of his physicians. In reply to their remon-strances he is reported to have said: "My time does not belong to me. I cannot take

The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the emperor's ardor under the consciousness of approaching death, calls him a martyr in his sense of the word, and says: "A hero, un-flinching on the field of battle, he is a still greater hero in doing his utmost dutfacing the inevitable, the result of his dread-The latest Reich Anzeiger bulletin says

that despite the excitement of the past few days the emperor is free from fever and that no special complications have made their ap-

Further discussion of the proclamation shows a confused diversity of reading. The conservative press refuses to interpret the passage on social legislation as disavowing Prince Bismarck's social and economic projects. Progressists Journals take the same projects. Progressists Journals take the same passage as indicating clearly a profound divergence between the social politics of the chancellor and the emperor. With reference to the rights of the reichstag, according to the progressists press, the proclamation makes the determination of the emperor to respect the voice of the people as expressed by their representatives. by their representatives. Conservative and national internal papers consider the tenor of the proclamation a mortal blow to the hopes of the progressists, who expected a positive decleration in favor of the parliamentary regime Everyone concurs in the sympa-thetic criticism of the proclamation.

Mrs. W. W. Carr, of Dubuque, Ia*, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. G. Joyce, of Nineteenth and Cass streets.

To Start Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato cannot be planted out before what may be called good corn weather, and as this will not occur before June, the middle of April is time enough to start the bed. Eighteen inches of manure, or just enough to give a gentle bottom heat, is sufficient, the sun under the glass doing most of the work. After the bed is made and heat started, it is ready to plant. Lay over the manure six inches of sandy soil; if Il sand just as well or the potatoes lengthwise and lay flat on the sand-they may nearly cover the ground. Sprinkle over the top just enough sand to barely cover the After the young sprouts have toes. started their roots into this sand and the tops are about six inches high, they are slipped off, and each shoot is a plant and ready for the ground. Only light, friable soil will grow them profitably. This is thrown up by the plough into ridges four feet apart. The plants are dibbled out on these ridges one foo apart-the cut worm often destroys quantities of the sets, and must be watched for, destroyed when found, and other sets put out where needed. At least a couple of crops of sprouts can be taken from one set of tubers, and any time in June will do to plant them, so there is no danger of not having plenty of plants. It takes from 8,000 to 10,000 sets per acre. Stable manure is the best.

Give the young lambs all the oats they can eat as soon as they shall be old enough, so as to force them in growth for the early market.

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DORST, ORESTE, L'ORONDO.

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Superb scenery and Unique Costumes! 2 Coryphees and 40 in the chorus! See the Great Dolls' Quadrille! The Porti Colored 1-slace of Parasols, the Crypt of Crystals, the Home of the Lamp, the Nautch God and the Slave of the Sun, Boodaboo and the Dismal Swamp, the March of Aladdin's Guards, the Funny Emperor's Guards and the Widow, the Steam or Vapor Orrigin. Take the Children to See Aladdin.

Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.